CRITICAL EDITION, TRANSLATION AND ANNOTATION OF KHULAŞAT-UT-TWARIKH OF SUJAN RAI BHANDARI

Submitted by

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Literary sources constitute an important primary sources for the student of history. These texts often provide vivid picture of the paper, their inhabitation and their social, cultural, economic and political interactions.

For Indian history, we have a number of such literary texts written by contemporary scholars and court historians. Some of these written in different languages have been translated into English. Some provide us with specific information about the life of a particular individual while other gives us information about the general condition prevailing during those times. Khulasatui-twarikh an important text, written by Sujan Rai Bhandari, falls in the later category. Many attempts have been made to translate this text into English but all of them more or less have fallen short of the ideal since the translator either because of his lack of understanding of the text, or due to his own inability to grasp the underlined meaning of the narration, could not project the accurate picture of the subject matter. As i have done Ph.D in Persian language and have keen interest in Indian history I have tried by level to edit and translate this book accurately. But due to the lack of time, I could not edit or translate this book within a given period of three months. For translating historical material its need lots of concentration and awareness required about the contents of the books.

The book written by the Sujan Rai Bhandari. Elliot Calls the author "Subhan Rai Khatri" an inhabitant of Pattiala. In the Bengal Asiatic Catalogue of Persian works he is named Sujan Rai, but on the last page of the society MS. D. 156 (which I call the A text), the authors name is spelt carelessly and looks like "Sujan Rai Nahadri". Among the pious founder of Batala, the author mention as "Sujan Sing Qanungo", but we can not know for certain, whether that person was the same as or another. Elliot for pattiala mistook his birth place, whereas it was really Batala a town in the Gurudaspur district of Punjab.

From internal evidence the date of composition seem to have been the some year between 1695 and 1699 A.D. on page we read that 550 years interval between the death of the saint Mohiuddin Abdul Qadir Jilani (in 561 A.H) and writing of this book, it give 1699 as the date of the work. On page 90 we are told the book was written in the 23rd year of the pontification of Guru Govind i.e. in 40th year of Aurangzeb's reign (1695 A.D) Col. Lees writes, the author brings his narrative down to the end of the year 1107 A.H. It was continued for the same year later by another hand. I find that MS.D 156 and with the death of Aurangzeb, evidently an

addition by a copyist. Elliot writes, it was written in 1107 A.H. and occupied two years in its composition.

The author style is the corrupt one characteristics of an age of decadence. It is rhetorical without ceasing to be prosaic. The embellishments have a tinsel glitter. The author has borrowed certain set phrases, which he uses every now and then. Assonance, which is the vice of most Persian writers degenerate into more ingle in his hands. The author has attempted to describe the different seasons of India during the Ghaznavid period. The author has successfully captured the cultural interaction during the reign of Kaikubad, which can be easily understood from his account of various games, trade and fire works, his humans attitude is reflected in his description of a famines in the reign Jalaluddin and its effects during the reign of Shahabuddin and Allauddin Khilji. Khulasat-ut-tawarikh not only gives the static's of the different provinces of India, but also documents the expansion of the Mughal Empire under the reign of Aurangzeb the Alamgir. The author of the book has himself an eyewitness to all important events that occurred during Shahjahan's as well as Aurangzeb period. Thus, it constitutes an important and authentic document for the history of the period. The account of Deccan policy of Aurangzeb appears to be quite accurate and genuine, rarely to be found

clsewhere. Colonel lees in his article "Indian Historian" (In the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society Vol. 111) have praised the book in the following worlds.

"It is one of the most carefully compiled general History of India. I know of the author commences with the Pandus, brings his narrative down to the end of 1107 A.H. it was continued for some year later by another hand, and here I may mention as an instance of how desirable it is to print the texts of all the valuable history of India compiled in former times we can say that, the author of well known Siyar-ul-Mutakhkherin, who wrote his history when lord Hasting was governor general, has transfer almost, the whole of this work to his pages verbatim without ever once mentioning the authors name".

"The author's account of the early kings of Delhi in brief and that of the first four Mughal Empire Copious. He has said very little of Shahjahan and he closes with the period when Aurangzeb has succeeded in getting rid of his rivals and has no longer a competitor for the throne".

This book is written in elegant Persian, replenished with Metaphors and quotations of appropriate verses. As regard the subject matter the book may be divided into three parts.

Part 1- The geography of India during the reign of Aurangzeb.

^{*} Elliot, "History of India as told by its own historians", vol VIII, page 6

- Part 2- The history of the Rajas of India from the time of Raja Judhishtar

 Pandu to the reign of Rai Pithura, better known as Raja Prithvi Raj.
- Part 3- The history of the Muhammadan Emperors from the time of

 Nasiruddin Subuktagin to until the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb

The first part is most valuable portion of the book. It begins with a description of Hindustan, its products and inhabitants and proceeds with an account of its geography as known during the reign of Aurangzeb. The 18 Subas, into which Mughal Empire was then divided, have been treated separately at some length, with the description of their chief towns, manufactures, interesting localities and buildings and the courses of rivers. It also enumerates the Sarkars and Mahals of these Suabs and gives their revenue returns supplementary the Ain-I-Akbari with new and original information. The account of the Punjab particularly that of Lahore and the Sarkar of Batala to which author belonged, deserved special mention containing very minute details based on his personal knowledge.

The second part, which comprises the narrative of the rajas of India especially the rulers of Delhi, giving a list of their names and a short account and the period of their reigns has its own importance. This is perhaps the first

published Persian work, which deals with the early history of India, although the events of the period are generally of legendary nature.

The third part also is not without some interest. A greater portion of it has been borrowed from other historical works, a list of which has been given in the preface, but the copious account of the contest between Aurangzeb and his brothers. Supplies some additional information, and may be considered as reliable on the ground that it was written on the personal information of the author. Khulasat-ut-Tawarikh probably the first ancient published history where in the narrative of Muhammadan Emperors has been written by Hindu. As there are reason to believe that it was not composed under the court influence, it may be considered as the best source of information to the student of history.

DELHI

The Metropolitan Province of Shah Jahanabad

We are aware from the many Indian and Persian historians that, in ancient time the city of Hastinapur situated on the bank of river Ganga were the capital of the Indian Rulers. At this stage, this city was very spacious and acquired a large area, though it is still inhabited, yet it has not so large a population at present. At time Pandu and Kauro kings a war broke out between them, the Pandus migrated from the city of Hastinapur to the Inderprastha, situated on the bank of river Yamuna, and made it them capital.

After a long period in the year 440 of Vikramajit (383 A.D.). Raja Anangopal Tomar founded the city of Delhi near Indraprastha. After that Rai Pithora in the year 1200 A.D. and odd of Vikramajit, built a fort and town after his own name, Sultan Qutubuddin Aibak and Sultan Shamsuddin Altamash lived in the fort of Rai Pithora. Sultan Ghiasuddin Balban, having built another fort in 1267-68 A.D. named it Saran. Sultan Muizzuddin Kaikubad, having in the year 1287 A.D. founded another city on the bank of river Yamuna and named it Kilugarhi. Amir Khusrou in his book "Qiranu-S-Saadain" has written about this

city. Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji having founded the city of Kushk-lal and Sultan Alauddin the city of Kushk-Sairi, and made them capital.

Sultan Ghiasuddin Tughlaque Shah founded the city of Tughlaqabad, in 725 A.H. (1325 A.D). Sultan Muhammad Fakhruddin Juna, his son having founded another city, built a lofty places with one thousands pillars, and other charming houses of red sand stone were also constructed. Sultan Firoz Shah having in 755.A.H (1354A.D) built a large town, Firozabad, cut (a canal and made) the river Yamuna came near. Three Kos from Firozabad is another place counting a world gazing towers, which still stands on a hillock. The people call it the loth (pillar) of Firozshah. Sultan Mubarak Shah founded Mubaraabad.

The Emperor Nasiruddin Muhammad Humayun having in 938 A.H (1531 A.D) built and decorated Indrapath, made it the capital under the name of Dinpanah. Sher Shah Afghan, having demolished the city Alluddin known as kush Sari and founded another one. His son Slim Shah in 1546 A.D. built the fort of Salimgarh, which is still extant in the midst of the river Yamuna, opposite the citadel of Shah Jahanbad.

Although all of these kings founded a separate city and made it his capital, yet Delhi alone became famous in whole country as the capital of rulers of India.

^{*} The Ruby palace or the red palace

The palace of satiety

In the 12th regnal year, Shahjahan founded a city near Delhi and named it Shahjahanbad. After this city all the above mention city lost their names and became famous under the general name of Shahjahanbad. Its citadel is built by the red sand stone and contains charming buildings, many palaces, all sorts of houses, several pleasant porticoes, flowing canals, large tanks, spacious reservoirs of water, lofty fountains, gardens of eternal spring, trees loaded with fruits which every one remind one of the land of paradise. Every one of its palaces looks more beautiful then the palaces of a Kaiser. Every one of its mansions ravishes the sand like the mansions of Kisra*.

[Verses]

Every part of its soil is like paradise;

There is a garden in every place,

Its flower- beds are so pleasant that one many say that its lane is the street of paradise.

Its air is heart attracting and heart captivating;

Freshness is like a slave- child of this place

One of the title Naushirwan the just

Around it is a broad ditch full of pure water, so very clear that a grain of sand in it is visible in a dark night, and as very deep that it fishes rival the Fish supporting the universe.

[Verses]

At this bottom of its water so great is its purity,

A blind man can count the fine sands at midnight.

Its depth is so great

That the earth seems to have disappeared from its bottom.

This river Yamuna, flowing eastwards acquires dignity and glory by kissing this foot of the fort and goes onwards with a hundred kinds of splendor. A royal canal, which has been cut from the hill of Sirmur adds to the splendor of the streets and markets of the city and confers bounty on the citizens. Entering grand houses, it keeps tanks and reservoirs full to the brim and garden fresh; or issuing from fountains it forms a wonderful spectacle.

[Verse]

On every side of that garden, there is a canal,

Rising and falling like party of drunkards.

^{*} Excavated by Firoz Shah in 1356 A.D

A wall of stone and mortar encloses this city. Its circumferences are more than the imagination can comprehend; and the number of the population within and around it is beyond the range of description. This men of Rome (Turkey), Zanzibar, and Syria, the English, the Dutch, the men of Yemen, Arabia, Iraq, Khorasan, Khwarizm, Turkmenistan, Kabul, Cathy, Khotan, China, Mahachin (greater China), Kashgar, Tibet and Kashmir and other provinces of Hindustan, have chosen their abode in the large city, and having learnt the manners and speech of this place which is this place of origin of the Hindustani language. They engage themselves in their own business and trades. This classes of its population agree together like prose sentences, and the manners of its people are a harmonious like the verses of poetry. Its heart-ravishing houses have perfect beauty and charm; it soul refreshing pleasures- houses passes grace and happiness; its street look like the flowerbeds of a garden in ornament and beauty. The squares of every word this town are beautiful and heart ravishing like the squares of a gardens; everyone of its houses and mansions look like flowers-beds of eternal spring; in every lane and street are canals filled to the brim with water of a sweet taste; the roads of its market are bright and attractive like the veins of Jewels; its shop are full of happiness and beauty like the two eye-brows of beloved ones. In this market, where all precious and rare things of every country port and city and all wonderful article are brought and sold at one place the rubies of Badakhshan and sparkling pearls, corals, and other lustrous jewels of sea and mine at another place various kind of cloth, merchandise, weapons, food stuffs and drinks, perfumes, and other articles which men require. At another place many kinds of dry and fresh fruits of every country excite a sweet sensation and pleasures in the membranes of the stomachs of fastidious loves of good cheer. Elsewhere, elephants of renown, wind paced horses and swift Sumter camels and other animal in thousands and thousands, yields profit to the buyers and sellers. Every day the bustle of the buying and selling of all commodities is great and the crowed of buyers and sellers is beyond limit or calculation. In one day, you may call it this all royal article requires for this kingdom and necessary outfit of a thousand soldiers can be got together in one hour.

[Verse]

The men of Iraq and Khorasan have placed before them their commodities without limits;

Europeans having come from Europe have arranged rare imports in order before them.

On every side, sits a jewelers, having caused the oceans to laments

[the robbery of their gems]

On every side have been set a hundred lustrous rubies; in every shop is a mine of Badakhshan.

From a single shop can be offered for our inspections the article of the seven climes.

Although in every lane, market, square, and street they have erected Mosques, temples, Monasteries and colleges, (from which men derive the benefits of this world and the next and gain material and spiritual advantages) yet in the Centre is the Emperors Jama Masjid, strongly built with red stone in the year 1651A.D. corresponding to the 24th year of the Shahjahan's reign, it is so high that the voice of its Moazzin reaches the ears of the denizens of the sky. It is so spacious that a world may be put within it. Its pulpit is high like the dignity of the summit of the noble law of Muhammad. Its arches are the places of adoration of men of religion. Its cupolas lift their heads up to the dome of heaven. Its minar reaches the ramparts of the sky. Its door is open to all, like the doors of the liberal. Its interior is ready to impart bounty like the interior heart of holy man. Its porticoes and cell are places for the performance of austere devotions. Its turrets and pulpits are the lecture rooms of good men. Its quadrangles are free from impurities, like the heart of the pure hearted. Its reservoirs of water are full of bounty like the ambition of high-minded men.

[Verses]

From its quadrangle another bounty can be derived;

In its reservoir one can get the water of Kausar*

On account of its height the sky appears to be one of its steps;

The moon and sun are under its shadow.

Its portico is the altar of the children of the faith;

It is a counterpart of the Mosque of Aqsa..

Among other good building is the Imperial Bath. What an excellent bath, well situated and inscribed with pleasure! Its air like the air, of New Year's Day, refreshes the spirit, and like the days of April scatters bounty. Its hot rooms create warmth like the excitement of pleasure. Its cool rooms give repose to fatigued constitutions. In temperateness it rivals the air of paradise. Its dome vies with the upper sky. Its warmth, like natural warmth, stimulates health. One grows robust from its coolness, which is like the coolness of the body. The sun wonders from sign to sign in the sky longing for its tower. The moon heartily desires it in order to get rid of her chill. Whosoever enters it, feel the different temperature of the different seasons. He puts off the vestments of worldly ties; he paces the path of retirement like lonely hermits, he chooses the path of purity and cleanliness like

The river of nectar in paradise

those who are pure in their nature. Many diseases are cured by the bath, such as disorder of brain, heaviness of this limbs, yawning caused by crop-sickness, and dullness of the system. Many kinds of happiness are gained in its, such as cheerfulness of spirits, freshness of the brain, liveliness of the heart, and purity of the body. The tempering of water and heat in always a different matter. But in this wonderful place water and fire issue harmoniously blended together. No other place is free from wind and dust, but this is a rare place, as wind and dust cannot enter here.

[Verses]

In it water and fire work together;

Air and dust are away from its door

In it there is a sky named Hammam (bath)

The moon and this sun are called the Gul and Jam (rose and cup)

In this world, from the temperateness of its constitution,

The elements have been (harmoniously) blended together

In short, it is a city of perfect spaciousness and extent; a capital city and the Centre of the kingdom. Travellers of the seven climates and tourist of the habitable world cannot point out any other town an the surface of the earth so spacious or so largely populated. The city of Istanbul (Constantinople) the capital of the sultan of

Rome, which is famous for its largeness and extent, is not a tenth part of the city.

The city of Kazwini* and Isfahan, the capitals of the Shah of Persia, which are famous for excellences and beauty, do not come up to even a single quarters of this city.

[Verses]

It is a huge city, exactly like heaven,

The Centre of India, and the capital of kings.

Like the circuit of heavens it enhances pleasure.

Like a garden in a spring it exhilarates the spirit.

Its inhabitants are like favourite sons.

Accomplished, ingenious, and learned.

All of them are victorious in battle and conquerors of the world;

All of them are of a nature acceptable to the lord of the world.

All of them have the dignity and rank of Khans;

All posses the elegance and pomp of a king;

All are sagacious like Abu Ali;*

All of them repeat the name of God like the angelic host.

All are layers of healing ointment an wounded hearts;

All are free from the troubles of the times.

All are sweet-voiced like David;

All distinguished in their respective arts and professions.

All with the face of Yusuf and the love of Zulekha;

Situated little to the west to Tehran

Abu Ali Hussain bin Abdullah bin Sina better known as Abu Ali Sina.

All with the disposition of Farhad and the taste of Shirin.

All closely united to the persons of their desires.

All intoxicated with the wine of happiness.

Within and around this large town are the tomb of many of the former kings, but the most famous is the sepulcher of the Emperor Humayun, which is situated in the Kilugarhi of Kiqobad, on the bank of the river Ganges. The tombs of the Nobles, Ministers, Scholars, and accomplished persons- each of whom was in his own days reputed perfect- situated within orchards and gardens, are to many to be enumerated. There is a separate town formed by the tombs of departed. There are so many saints' tombs,- the manifestations of blessing,- that their number can not be expressed in writing.

Among them, situated two or three Kos from the town is the tomb of Khawajah Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki the son of Khawajah Kamaluddin Ahmad Musi. It is said that his birthplace was Ferghana. When a child, he felt attracted to God. His holiness Khizr happened to pass by him and the mirror of his understanding became polished. In the 18th year of his life in this world of dreams. He got the rank of successor from Khawajah Muinu-d-din Chishti and set out on his travels. Having reached Baghdad, he gathered grace from many saints in that country. Coming to Multan he met Shaikh Bahau-d-din Zakaria. In the reign of Shamsuddin Altamash, he came to Delhi, in order to meet Khawajah Muinu-d-din

Chishti, his preceptor. That true preceptor, by divine inspiration came from Ajmir to Delhi for the purpose of meeting him. The interview pleased both of these members of the court of God. They lived together for some time. After a few days, Khawajah Muinu-d-din went back to Ajmer,but Qutubu-d-din elected to live at Delhi and thereby conferred much grace upon the men of this world. Afterward on the morning of the 14th Rabiu-l-Awal, 633 A.H. (1235 A.D.) he left this fleeting world.

In this quarter is also the tomb of that manifestation of light, Shaikh Nizamu-d-din Auliya, Alias Muhammad bin Ahmad Danial. Born in the country of Ghaznin in 632 A.H.(1234 A.D), he, on reaching years of discretion, came by chance to Budaun and there acquired the usual learning. Gaining victories in disputations, he became famous under the name of Nizam the Dispenser of Assemblies. In his 20th year, he went to the town of Ajodhan and became the disciple of Shaikh Faridu-d-din Ganj-I- Shakkar. Having got in his hand the key to the treasury of Reality, he departed for Delhi, in order to guide the people. Having conferred grace on many seekers (after spiritual knowledge), he gained great eminence. His disciples were famous men, namely, Shaikh Nasiru-d-din Muhmud surnamed the Lamp of Delhi and Amir Khusrau in Delhi; Shaikh Alau-I-Haq and Akhi Siraj in Bengal; Shaikh Wajihu-d-din Yusuf at Chanderi; Shaikhs Yaqub and

Kamal in Malwa; Maulana Ghias at Dhar; Maulana Maghis in Ujjain; Shaikh Hismau-d-din in Guirat; Shaikh Burhanu-d-din and Muntakhab and Khawajah Hasan in the Deccan; and in many other palaces. And even now all his descendants and vicars are successfully acting as spiritual guides to the people of this country. In short, his Holiness marched away from this perishable world to the eternal world at 9 A.M. on Wednesday, the 18th of Rabiu-s-Sani, in 710 A.H. (1310 A.D.) He gained greater fame for saint ship than all other saints of Hindustan. The genealogy of this member of the Court of god goes back to the saint of saints, His Holiness Miran Mahiu-d-din Abdul Qadir Gilani, who is said to have been one of the Sayids descended from Hussain, and in the fifth generation form Shaikh Shibli. Near Baghdad is a village named Jil, which was the residence of His Holiness; hence he is known as Jilani, and also as Giliani. Born in 471 A.H. (10⁷8 A.D), he was unrivalled in his age in customary and spiritual learning. He inherited the mantle of saintship of Shaikh Abu Said Mubarak. His greatness of character, amiability of speech, wonderful acts, and impressive miracles arrested the attention of the world. Crowds of people came to him from all sides of the earth with material and spiritual desires, and, by placing the yoke of faith on the shoulders of their souls, gained their desires. In 561 A.H. (1165A.D) in his ninetieth year, his Holiness hastened from the perishable to the eternal world. Five

hundred and fifty years have passed away from his departure up to the writing of this book, and his auspicious; name is still living and in every part of the world numbers of men still repose their faith in him.

PANIPAT: In shot, thirty kos from Shah- Jahanabad is, an old town. In this town is the revered tomb of Abu Ali Qalandar*. This Shaikh in his fortieth year came to Delhi and gain the happiness of meeting with Khawajah Qutu-d-din Bakhtiyar. and for twenty years acquired secular knowledge, when he attained to a passion for God, and the mirror of his soul became illuminated. Having thrown into the water of the Yamuna all books of worldly learning, he set out on travel. Going to Turkey, he conversed with Shamsu-d-din Tabrizi, Maulana Jalalu-d-din Rumi (who has written spiritual Masnavis), and other holy men of that country, and was greatly benefited. After his travels, returning to his own country, he led the life of a recluse at Panipat, and from that place passed on to the eternal world. His many miracles are his memorial. The tomb of this Manifestation of Light is an object of pilgrimage to the people of the world.

SIRHIND: is an ancient town, and a dependency of Samanah Sultan Firuz Shah, in his own reign, in 760 A.H. (1359 A.D.) separated it from Samanah and

* Better known as Sharfuddin of Panipat

^{*} Samnah is mentioned in the Ain (11.26) as one of the Mahal of the Sarkar of Sirhind in the Suba of Delhi. It is now in Patiala

made it an independent Parganah; and its population and splendor daily increased. Although many favourits of the court of God have their tombs here, yet, among the saints of the present time Shaikh Faridu-d-din Sani and Shaikh Muhammad Masum Kabuli repose in this town. Both of these great saints had the gratification of guiding men in the time of the Emperor Shah Jahan; numbers of people are spiritually benefited by reposing their faith in him even now his descendants are seated in the seat of adoration.

At Sadhaura is the place of sleep of Shah Qames, who enjoyed the honour of saintship in his time. At Sunam is the tomb of Shaikh Taiwi, an object of pilgrimage to people. At Hansi, which is an old town, is the tomb of Shaikh Jamalu-d-din, the successor of Shaikh Faridu-d-din Ganj-I-Shakkar. In short, there are so many tombs of eminent saints in this province that they defy calculation. I have selected only these few.

As I have done writing about the holy places connected with the Muhammadan saints, a few of the Hindu shrines situated in this province ought to be described. Twenty kos from Sirhind, on the skirt of the hills, is a shrine, Ekhat Bhuayah (Kot Bhima?), associated with Bhima Devi, and from ancient times a place of worship of the Hindus. In the fourth year of Alamgir, (1661 A.D.) Fidai

Sudhaura was a Mahal of Sirhind and had a brick fort.

Khan Koka, one of the great nobles, made it his residence and named it Bejaur. By command of the Emperor, he expelled the Raja of this place from his ancestral home, laid out a pleasant garden with five terraces one above another, and built attractive edifices and pleasant mansions. By bringing to this garden the canal, which issues from the hill, he caused fountains to flow. They form a wonderful spectacle and a rare sight. The abundance and sweet scent of the 'red flower' which is an expression signifying the rose of this place are famous. The writer of this book went in the spring season to walk in this garden of eternal spring. On that single day, forty mounds of the rose-flower, according to the Alamgiri measure of weight, were taken to the rose-water factory. And it daily increased.

THANISAR: Thirty kos south of Sirhind is the ancient town of Thanisar, and near it is a very large tank named KURU-KHET (Kuru-kshetra). In Hindu books it is called the Navel of the Earth, and it is held that the creation of earthly beings began here. Looking upon it as an honoured place, they consider it an act of great merit to bath in its tank. Although it is meritorious at all times to bath in it, yet, on the day of the Solar eclipse large numbers of people, high and low, great and small, male and female, assemble here from all part of the world and all sides of the country and from remote distances. They give away in charity many kinds of things, both in cash and kind, openly and secretly. Even, if a man happens to be

a stingy miser or an empty-handed person or a pauper, he on that day and at that place practices liberality beyond his means and capacity. Besides the aforesaid lake, there are many tanks reservoirs and wells in the out skirts of the city and in many other places. The river Saraswati passes by this town. The ancient books mention the names of all places, which are associated with the old devotees. About forty kos is considered holy because the Pandus and Kurus- who reigned over the people of Hindustan-fought in this place and drank the draught of martyrdom.

SAMBHAL: Forty kos east of the capital is the old town of Sambhal; within it is Har Mandir an ancient place of worship. It is believed that the last man, the manifestation of divine light, will be born here. Near it is a place called Nanak Math, where the followers of Baba Nanak assemble and chant his praise.

KUMAUN: Northwards lies the mountain of Kumaun, containing mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, arsenic and borax. The musk –deer qutas, cow, hawk, falcon, pony and wild honey are plentiful here. The landholders of this place, by reason of the inaccessibility of the mountain and the impregnability of their strongholds do not obey the rulers of Hindustan.

There are two large rivers in this province. The first is the YUMNA. Its source is unknown. After issuing from China and traversing difficult mountainous countries, it reaches the country of Leh, as travellers report. It is said that gold

abounds in this country. Many bits of stone have the property of the philosopher's stone, i.e., on touching them copper, iron, and other metals are turned into gold. As this stone cannot be distinguished, the people of this country put iron shoes on their goats, sheep and kin, and send them to graze on the hills. Very often the shoes of these grazing animals become golden by contact with that stone. The vases, kettledrums, and other articles and utensils of the king of this country are of gold.

In short, this river after leaving this place, reaches the territory of SIRMUR. The king of this country proves his obedience and hold himself and his kingdom in safety by sending by the river highway boat-loads of ice as a present to the Emperor of Hindustan and their nobles and ministers. Therefore, all people, high and low alike, call him the Ice-King (Barfi-Rajah). Near the city of Sirmur the river leaves the hill and descends to the plain. The Emperor Shah Jahan ordered a palace to be built at this place on the bank of the swelling torrent. The high grandees and other Imperial officers having each built a house worthy of his condition and rank, a heart-ravishing city has been formed, which is famous under the name of Mukhlis pur. The Emperor often travelled to this pleasant place and enjoyed great happiness.

^{*} Literally the "Beloved or Pure city"

From this place branches off a royal canal, which may be styled one-half of the river Yumna, it runs up to the metropolis Shah Jahanabad; it does good to the crops of many Parganahs, confers freshness on the gardens in the suburbs of the capital, lends the happiness to the streets and bazaar, and enhances the splendor of the Imperial palaces. The above river, after emerging from the hill and adding splendor to many tracts, reaches the foot of the city of Shah Jahanabad. On its bank is situated a fortress containing charming houses and the mansions of the nobles. Fifteen leagues from this place, it reaches the feet of the town of Mathura, Gokul, and Sri Virandavan. Then it arrives at the capital Akbarabad (Agra). In this town also there are Imperial and baronial palaces on the bank of the river. Issuing thence, it flows by the fortified town of Etawah, and then the city of Kalpi. Next it comes to the city of Akbapur, the birthplace of Raja Birbal of Akbar's time. On its bank stand the lofty spacious and strong houses of that Rajah. The river CHAMBAL unites with the Yamuna near Akbarpur, and the river Betwah, Dhasan, and others, which come from the direction of Gondwanaha- fall into the Yamuna apart from each other. Hence going to the mahal of Malkusah it unites with the waters of the Ganges at the foot of the fort of Allahabad.

The second is the GANGES. Nobody knows its source; but the Hindus believe that it descended from heaven, as old and authentic works say. After

issuing from heaven and descending on the hill of Kailas, it leaves the latter and reaches the country of China. It is stated in the Shahnamah of Firdausi that the residence of Prince Siasu the son of Kikaus Shah and son-in -law of Afrasiab, was on the bank of the river Ganges. After leaving China it arrives at Badri in the mountains. The region is called Himachal that is 'The Circle of Ice.' Hindus look upon the dissolution of the elementary body at this place as a cause of redemption in the next world, so much so that the Pandus, who were the rulers of the people of this country, abandoned their bodily frames at this place. It is situated in this very mountain. In this hilly region the banks of the river are so high that the water can be hardly seen. The crossing is not don in boats. At appointed places they firmly tie thick ropes to trees on the two banks and use this a sort of bridge. People come and go over it. In the language of the country, it is called Chhakna. The crowds of men, who come to Badri on pilgrimage from all sides of the world, if they once gaze at this spectacle, become alarmed and frightened in crossing the river.

In short, this river having come out of the hill of Badri, reaches the foot of the city of Sringar, the residence of the king of that country. From there it passes by HARISHIKESH, and issues from the hill at Hardwar. Should be worshipped from its origin to its end, yet HARDWAR is described as the greatest of all holy places on it banks. Every year, on the day when the sun enters the sign of Aries,

which is called Baisakhi people from every side assemble here; Especially in the year when Jupiter enters the sign of Aquarius (otherwise named Kumbh), which happens once every 12 years, vast numbers of people assemble here from remote distances. They consider bathing, giving alms and shaving the hair and beard at this place, as acts of merit, and the throwing of the bones of the dead into the Ganges as the means of salvation of the deceased. Its water is carried to distant places as a valuable present. It is a most wonderful fact that if the water is kept in a pot even for a year, it does not acquire a bad smell or change its colour. Undoubtedly its water, which is pleasant to the taste, free from impurity like the hearts of he pious, and full of grace like the souls of God's chosen ones, equals in purity and sweetness the water Kauser and rival in delicacy and agreeableness the water of Salsabil. Its perfect purity makes it suitable to men of all constitutions. Man benefits are derived from it; that is to say, it confers health and recovery on the sickly, and the benefits of medicine in the case of long-standing diseases. It causes stoutness and cheerfulness in the healthy. It gives purity to the unclean stomach and brightness to the internal heat; it increases the appetite and stimulates the sexual energy. It makes the amber-coloured face look like the ruby, and the

Baisakh, a Hindu month, from the Middle of April to that of May.

saffron-complexioned face purple. This is the reason why the kings of Hindustan and the great nobles, wherever they may be, drink the water of the Ganges.

In short, this river after leaving Hardwar and flowing by the BARHA of the Sayyid's arrives at the foot of the fort of Hastinapur, which is olden times was the capital and had a population covering a space of some leagues in length and breadth. Hence, passing by the forts of Muktesar, Anup-shahar, Karanbas, Soron, and Badaon, (which are famous places), it reaches Kanauj, an ancient town, and increase the splendor of that country. Leaving this place and passing by Sirajpur, Khawjah. Manikpur, Shahzadpur and other mahals, it arrives at the foot of the fort of Allahabad, there are Yamuna, coming with some other rivers, becomes united with it.

Thirty kos from this junction, it reaches the city of Benaras. Then passing by Chunargarh and some other mahals, up to the point where it reaches the foot of the city of Patna, 72 navigable rivers, having come down from the northern and southern mountains, unite with it at different places, at distance from each other; and they from one deep river whose bank can not be seen. All these rivers get the name of Ganges. Hence passing by Jahangirabad Akbarabad (alias Rajmahal,) Maqsudabad (Murshidabad) Mirdadpur, and Khizrahati, it reaches the foot of the town of Jahangir nagar Dacca. After some leagues, it parts into two branches, one,

flowing east, gets the name of Padmavati, and falls into the ocean near the port of Chatgaon; the other turning south, branches off into three channels, of which the first is called Saraswati, the second Yamuna, and the third Ganga. This third, with its thousand branches, joins the ocean near the port of Satgaon. The Saraswati and Yamuna also fall into the ocean at the same place.

Travellers say that from its beginning (the emergence of the river from the hill) to its end (its reaching the ocean,) the inhabitants of its bank are all men of wicked professions, quarrelsome, thieves, highway robbers, shedders of blood, and oppressors of men. As on bathing in this river, sins become detached from the bodies of men, so these sins are certainly by transmigration born again on its bank in the form of men, and become the cause of such wicked deeds.

In short, in this province the climate is almost temperate. Cultivation depends upon rain and irrigation, and in some places on wells. In certain tracts. tillage yields three crops [in the year]. The various fruits of Iran, Turan, and Hindustan and fragrant flowers grow in plenty. The houses are lofty and built of brick or stone.

Eastwards lies the province of Akbarabad, westwards that of Lahore, southwards Ajmir, and northwards the hilly region of Kumaun. From Plawal in the direction of Akbarabad to Ludhiana on the bank of the river Sutlej, the length is

160 kos; and from the Sarkar of Rewari to the hill of Kumaun, the breadth is 140 kos. The Sarkar are Shahjahanabad, Sirhind, Hisar-Firuza, Saharanpur, Sambhal, Badaon, Rewari and Narnal, 8 Sarkar, comprising 229 mahals. The revenue of the province is 74 kror, 63 lac, and 35 thousand dam (Rs.18,658,375)

AGRA

The Province of Akbarabad, the seat of the Emperor.

Agra was a village under the Biana Parganah. Sikandar Lodi, Emperor of Lodi dynasty (1488-1516) founded this city and made his capital and founded a worthy city. City was also known as Badalgarh. After that, Mughal Emperor Akbar believe that it is a very good place for protecting the huge Empire, built a compact red stone fort with perfect strength: and a city furnished under the name of Akbarabad. Travellers have written that this large town is full of strong forts. The river Yamuna flaws through this middle of town and on both side lofty building have been built. Pupil of the every race living in this town and articles of the seven Devine are bought and sold here. The delicious air, experts of every arts and crafts irrespective of their castes living in this town. In brief, this town has lot of lofty forts and magnificent buildings and his market was full of articles from different countries. The things which you cannot buy anywhere you can buy here easily. Tombs of great rulers like Jalaluddin Akbar and Shahabuddin Muhammad Shah Jahan are situated near this town.

BIANA: This was huge city with a strong forts and captive rebels used to be kept in its forts. Its wood-apples and Melons are excellent, and Mangoes sometimes grow to one seer (in w eight).

SIKRI: Formerly, it was a village under Biana city and is 12 kos away from the Akbarabad The greatest Saint during the Akbar reign Shaikh Salim Chishti also belongs to this city. Built a stone fort, strong houses, Mosque, Schools and villas and named it Fatchpur Sikri. made it a capital. A large tank, two kos in length and breath situated in this city.

This city was populous place, with a pleasant climate. There was huge market place. People of this city was very generous. There was freedom of speech of its inhabitants and lot of festivals were organized at different times in the city.

KALPI: Is a city situated on the bank of river Yamuna, and many Saints has been buried here. Sugar Candy is very famous at product this place. There are several caves for copper and turquoise mines but the expenses are costlier than return.

MATHURA: is an ancient town on the bank of Yamuna and birthplace of God Sri Krishna. Hindu book has given lot of references at this place. From his existence, it is known as the place of warship. In modern times, Keshar temple is famous, but it was demolished by the Emperor Alamgir and Mosque built in its place. Abdu-Nabi Khan, the commandant of the forces, built a flight of beautiful

steps on the Yamuna bank, has increased the beauty of the city and inferred bounty on the town folks; this place is called Bisrant (Repose). He also built a Mosque in the Middle of the city.

KANAUJ: is an ancient town on the bank of river Ganges. Weather and fruits are very famous of this place. One of the eminent Saint of India Shaikh Bahauddin popularly known as Shah Madar and Shahbaz buried at Makhan pur. A lot of people belong to different castes and religions believe in his Holiness and once in a year men from distance assemble with golden banners and shows their support to this Saints. He flourished in the reign of Sultan Ibrahim Sharqi (1401-1440. A.D)

There were two rivers in this province: one, the Yamuna, a detailed account of which has been already given: the second one is chambal, which started from Hasilpur Passes within eight kos of Agra, and through the territory of Bahadur and the Mahals of the Sarkar Irich and falls into the Yamuna near Akbar pur, a dependency of Kalpi.

In brief, east of this province lies Ghatampur; north the river Ganges, south Chanderi, west Palwal. Its length from Ghatampur in Allahabad to Palwal (a dependency of the province of Shah-Jahanabad) is 170 kos. Its breadth from Kanauj to Chanderi is 100 kos. Its Sarkars are Akbarabad, Bari, Alwar, Tijarah, Irij, Kalpi, and two others- 14 Sarkar's comprising 268 Mahals. Its revenue is 8 kror and 18 lac dam (Rs. 24, 545,000) and 65 thousands and 8 hundred abnah.

ALLAHABAD

The Broad and Spacious Province of Allahabad

In Hindu Holy book it is named as Prayag and Tribeni. The Mughal Emperor Akbar built strong stone fort between rivers Ganges and Yamuna and founded a city and named it Illahabas. But, the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan during it owns reign gave it the name of Allahabad. The rivers Ganges and Yamuna mingle together at the foot of the fort. Moreover, a stream issuing from the fort falls in the above mentioned river, it is called Saraswati. Only because of this place is known as Tribeni, that is, "the union of three rivers". But the Hindu book did not say that the river Saraswati begins from here. There is Akhay Bar, that is imperishable Banyan tree within the fort. In Hindu book it is said that this tree is always there and will remain undestroyed till the end of the world.

An attempt was made by the Mughal Emperor Jahangir to destroy their tree but was in vein he cut it down and kept an iron over it. But by the will of god, the tree again raised from under this iron and grew high.

In brief. Hindus believe this ancient city as a most holy place of warship, indeed as the king of holy places. In winter, when the sun enter the sign of capricon (which they call maker) crowds of people assemble together from all sides of the world and, staying here for one month, daily engage in ceremonial ablutions; and every once gives alms to the poor and indigent, as far as he can.

They also pay a certain sum per head to the imperial government. As they consider it meritorious to dissolve the combination of elements here, in earlier time many men used to place themselves in the road in hope of final Salvation and the obtaining of their desire in the next world. In the time of Mughal Emperor, their practice was forbidden.

Benaras situated thirty kos away from this town. In Hindu book it is written as Banarasi, as it is exist between the river Barna and Asi. It is also known as Kashi. It is an old town, with the habitation forming the bow, while the river Ganga flows like a bowstring.

As it is related to the Mahadeo it has been regarded as holy place and place of worship from ancient time. It is a treasury of learning an assembly hall of learned men, and the School of those the desire the lore of the Hindus. Brahmans who have acquired learning and perfects and reader of Vedas have their residence here, and Brahman from the whole country assemble here for acquiring perfect knowledge, and derive benefit and grace. By the grace of god many pious' men and ascetics have renounced worldly ties, take up their abode here and remain engaged in praising the lord of slaves, with a view to making body free. In ancient book it is described as the means of Salvation in the next world. Aged men and disappointed devotees come here with the desire of dying and surrendering their

live to the creator of life. There is a place near it on the bank of the Ganges. Every time that Jupiter enters the sign of Leo, a hillock became visible in the middle of river and remains so for a month; and many people worship god. This spectacle is one of the miracles manifested by the power of god.

CHUNARAH: is a stone fort located on a hill, which is unparallel in height and strength. The river Ganges flows at its feet. In its neighbourhood a tribe, naked from head to foot, lives in the forest by archery and hunting.

KALINJAR: is a stone fort situated on the high hill. Nobody has told about its origin. There are many tanks and the temple of Kal Bhairon in this fort. Near by there is forest with ebony trees and wild fruit plants. Many wild elephants are trapped in this forest. Near it is a mine of iron; and in many places bits of diamond are found, and the people of the place get a share.

JAUNPUR: is a large town founded by sultan Firoz Shah and named it after Sultan Muhammad Fakhruddin Juna. As it was situated on the Midst of a rebellious district he ordered the commandants of the fort to keep him always ready for fighting the rebels and to practice bloodshed and cruelty.

^{*} Kal Bhairon, meaning Shiva the destroyer. " Above the temple is tank cutout of the solid rock. Beyond this is a rock cut figure of gigantic proportions, representing *Kal Bhairon*, with snakes for a head dress, in which is set the room- the figure must be 30 feet high".

In brief, this province has Very pleasant climate and fertile land and produces various kinds of flowers and fruits, especially Melons and Grapes in plenty. They also produce Jawar (millet) and Bajra (spiked) and cloths like Jhonah and Mihrkul: the chief rivers are Ganga and Yamuna.

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وننحيرافكي روزكار كذرانند كالنجر قلعه اسيت سنكين بركوه آسمان سیاسیر آغیاز ان کس نگوید و دران چشمه ها بر جوشند وفراوان کولاب وارد ومعبد گاه بهیرون که شگرف داستانهاازان برگذارند و دوست وپیوست ان در خت زاریست بس انبوه ابنوس ومیوهائے خودرو وبسیار خیل صحرائے ازان جنگل بدام او رند ونزدیك ان كان اهن است واز بعضى جا الماس ريزه بدست اید ومردم ان دیار بهریاب میشوند جونپور بـزرگ شهریست سلطان فیروز شاه ان را در زمان فرمان روای خویش بنام سلطان محمد فخرالدین جونا بنی عم خود ابا دكرده چون درميان متمردان واقع شده فوجدار انجار وايما بگردن كشان آماده محاربه بايد بود وخو نريزي وسفاكي بايد نمود القصه تمام اين صو به آب وهوا سازگار وگوناگون گل و میوه خصوص خربوزه وانگور فروان و کشت کار گزیده شود موتهه کباب و جواری و باجره ناپدیده پارچه جهونه مهر کیل وغیره ذلك نیك پیدا گردد ومهین دریائه گنگ و جمنا دارند و کین وسرجود وبرنه و غيره است طول از سنجهولي جون پورتا كوه جنوبي صد وشصت کردہ عرض از گذر چوسا دریائے گنگ تاگھا تم پور صدو بست کردہ شرقی صوبه بهار غربی صوبه اکبرآباد شمالی صوبه ا وده جنوبی پانڈو گڈھ و سركار اله آباد وجون پور وغازي پور وبنارس وچناده وكالنجر وكورا ومانك پور وغیره شانزده سرکار مشتمل بردوصد وچهل وهفت محال وسی وهفت كرور وشصت لك وشصت ويكهزار دام داخل اين صوبهاست

ازاین جهت در پیشین زمان بعضی مردم بقصد رستگاری آخرت و حصول مامول وازروے دیگر خویشتن را در ازہ مید اور دند در عهد سلطنت حضرت شاهمهان بادشاه این عمل منع کردند سی کروهی آن شهر بنارس که در هندی نامها بارانسی نوشته اند چون درمیان دریا بر نه واسی واقع شده بدین تقریب بدان نام مشهور و کاشی هم نگاشته اند شهریت متقدمین کمان آسا اباد و دریائے گنگ بسان زه میگذرد و آن را به مهادیومنسوب کرده پرستش گاه قديم ميدانند ومعدن فضيلت وجامع فضلائه مدرسه طلبه علم هند است برهمنان ارباب فضل وبيدحوانان صاحب حال وقال توطن وارند واز ممالك دور ونزدیك برهمنان و برهمن زادگان بقصد تحصیل وتكمیل علوم دران مصر جـامـع اقـامـت مـي گيـر نـد مستـفيد ومستفيض مي شوند واكثرے از آزادگان و ارستگان بتوفیق ایزد سبحان ترك علایق دینوی نموده بآرزوے تهی كردن قالب که در کتب سلف رستگاری عقبی نوشته اند توطن گزیده بیا درب العباد اشتغال دارند ونيز پيران كهن سال ومريضان گسسته امال باراده مردن رسيده جان بحان آفرین میدهند وپیوست انمکانی است برکناره دریائے گنگ هرگاه که مشتری به برج اسد میرسد کوهجه از میان دریا پدیدار گرد و تایك ماه بپاید ومردم فراوان پرستش میکنند وان نموداریست از بدایع قدرت ایزدی چناذه سنگین وژیست بر فراز کوه در بلندی واستواری کم همتا دریائے گنگ از پایان گذرد و در نزدیکی ان گروهی سراپا برهنه در صحرا بسر برند وبه تیر اندازی

صوبه وسيعه فيسحه اله آباد

در کتب همندی نام ایس صوبه پراگ می نویسند و در عرف تربینی نیز گویند درمیان دریائے جمنا و گنگ حضرت جلال الدین محمد اکبر بادشاہ قلعه سنكين باستحكام تمام وكزين كاخها اساس نهاده وشهري طرح انداخته اله آباش موسوم فرمودند وحضرت شاهجهان بادشاه درخلافت خود باله آباد مامور فرمودند. دريائي گنگ وجمنا پايان قلعه باهم مي پيوند دو چشمه از قلعه بر امده بدریائے مذکور واصل میشود در عرف ان را سرستی گویند بدین جهست اینمکان را تربیمی ناممد یعنی اتصال سه دریا امادر کتب هند برامدن سرستی از انجا مىدر ج نیست دوران قاعه در ختی است متقدمین که ان را اکهی سر گویسد یعنی پایدار و در همدی نامجات می نگارند که ان در خت دایماً قرار است و تا انقراض عالم به روال خو اهد ب ود بفرموده حضرت نورالدين محمد جهانگیر سادتساه ان راقطع کرده تابه اهن دران محکم نموده بودند بحکمت ایردی ان در حت اران تابه اهن سر بر اورده بالائه گرفت القصه اهل هندان مكان ر امعبد متقدمين وشريف تريل وبادشاه معبد مي دانند ودرايام زمستان كه آفتها ب به سرج جمدي ميسرسندوان را مكر گويند طوايف انام از اطراف گيتي آمده هـ جوم مي كنيد وتايك ماه اقامت در ريده هر روز بغسل مي پردازند وهر كدام بيقيدر امتكان بيفقرا ومساكين حيرات ميدهند ونيز مبلغي سراسامي بسر کار بادشاهی ادامی سازند چون پیوند عنصری گیسختن درینجا نیك میدانند

فوجدار زمينه زيبا تعمير نموده زيب افزائي شهر وفيض بخش شهريان شده وآن مكان را بسرانت گويند ونيز در وسط شهر مسجد عالي احداث نموده اسم خویش رو شن ساخت قنوج پاستانی شهریست برکنار دریائے گنگ آب وهوا وميموه خموب دارد و در مكن پمورتابع پرگنه بلهور سركار قنوج خو ابگاه شيخ بديع الدين المشهور بشاه مدار و شهباز است كه از اوليائي بزرگ هند بود وخلايق كثير از خاص وعام بانجناب اعتقاد دارند و در سالي يك مرتبه طوايف انام از ممالك دور دست باعلمهائي زرين آمده از وحام مي كنند ونذرات مي گذرانىد و چند روز هجوم مردم وتماشائي غريب ميشود در زمان سلطان ابراهيم شرقی در ۸٤٥ از انجام مطلبي در اصل كم شده و گزين ترين اين صوبه دود ریاست یکے جمنا تفصیل ان سابقاً تجریر در آمدہ ودیگرے چینل کہ از حاصل پور تابع مالوه بر آمده وازبست كرد هي اكبر آباد وحدود بهداور ومحال سر كار اسرج گذشته نزديك اكبر پور باتع كالپي بدريائي جمنا واصل ميشود والقصه ایں صوبه شرقی گها تم پور شمالی دریائے گنگ جنوبی چندیری غربی پلول واقع است دراز از گهاتم پور تابع اله آباد تا پلول معمومله صوبه شاهجهان آباد وصد و هفتاد كرده وپنها از قنوج تاچندبري مصناف صوبه مالوا صد كرده سركار اكبر آباد ويباري والبور وتسجياره وايبرج وكيالهي وسورون وقنوج وكول وبرود وتدور وكواليار وغيره چهارده سركار مشمتل بردو صدوشصت وهشت محال ونودو هشت كرور وهزده لك وشصت وپنج هزار هشتصد دام داخل اين صوبه است.

نگاه میداشتند نیل و حنا بس گزین می شود وانبه بعضی قریب یك سیر پیدائی دارد سیکری نام وهی از توابع بیانه بود دوازده کردهی اکبر آباد حضرت محمد اكبر بادشاه باشاره زبده اوليائي كرام شيخ سليم قلعه سنگين وعمارات متین و مساجد و مدارس و خوانق احداث فرموده به فتح پو ر موسوم کرده دارالخلافه قرار دادن وپیوست ان کولابیست بزرگ در عرض وطول دو کرده كه خلايق ازان فيض ميگيرند وصفه والا مينار عالى اويزه گاه فيلان وجولانگاه برکناران واقع است ودوران نزدیکی کافی است از سنگ سرخ ستونها وتختگاه ودیگر مطلوبه عمارات بهر اندازه که خواهند ازان بر می آید گوالیار از نامورد ژهاست خوش آب وهوا متانت و حصانت آن مشهور زندانیان مستوجب سیاست را دردن آن نگاهمدار نبد خبوش زبانی باشند گان ونغمه سرائے خنیا گران وجادو نفسی سرایند گان ودلفریبی شاهد ان آنجا مشهور دوران دیار جند جاكان آهن واقع شده ودران شهر مزار شيخ محمد غوث است كه درزمان خود رتبه ولابت داشت کالپی شهریست برساحل دریائے جمنا خوابگاه بسیار اولیا است ونبات آنجا مشهور است در تو ده بهم غاریست که کان مس وفيروزه دارد اما خرج بر دخلش فزوني ميكند متهرا شهريست پاستاني بركنار - دریائے جمنا زادگاه سری کشن و در هندونامها شرافت آن بسیار نوشته اندواز آغاز أفرينش پرستشگاه دانند اكنو معبد كيشو رائي مشهورو أنرا بحكم عالم گیر بادشاه انداخته مسجد مقرر کرده اند بر بروئے دریائے جمنا عبدالنبی خا ن

صوبه مستقر الخلافته اكبر آباد

آگره دهمی بوداز توابع پرگنه بیانه سلطان سکندر لودی درزمان فرمان دهمی خبویس آن را مکان دل کشا دانسته تختگاه مقرر کرد وشهری مطبوع طرح انداخت پس ازان آن شهر به بادل گده مشهور گشت وبعد آن حضرت جلا الدين محمد اكبر بادشاه آن را وسط ممالك محروسه تصور فرموده قلعه سنگین باستحکام اساس نهاد ویے همتا مصری اکبر آباد نام بوسعت و فسحت آباد گردید که جهان دیدگان چنین قلعه متین و شهر بزرگتر نشان دهند آب جمنا تا چهار کرده از میانه شهر میگزرد وهر دو طرف عمارات عالیه کاخهائے دلفريب تعمير يافته ومردم هر جنس وهر ديار در وباد وكالائه هفت كشور خىريىد وفىروخىت مىي شىود گونـاگـون ميـوه خـصوص خربوزه ايراني وتوراني ورنگارنگ گلهاوبرگ تنبول بسس شایسته بهم می رسد وهوائے دل کشاد ارواگرچه نادره کاران هر پیشه و کاریگران هر فن در صنعت خویش ممتاز اند اما كار چوب طلا ونقره بر چيره وديگر پارچه ها نادر ميسازند واز ممالك دور ودست تـاجـران آمـده خريد مي برند تمتع ياب ميشوند القصه اين مصر بجميع خوبیهائے آراستگی دارد واکثر مزارات اولیائے عظام وفضلائے کرام دروست مقبره منوره حضرت جلا الدين محمداكبر بادشاه وحضرت شهاب الدين محمد شاهجهان بادشاه در نزدیکی آن مصر واقع ست بیانه درپاستانی زمان ستىرگ مىصىرى بىود قلعه مستحكم وارد سابقه اسيران عصيان هندرا دران قلعه

مردم جدا می شوند و همانا که آن عصیان بطریق تناسخ بر کنارش در پیکر او میان توالد یافته مصدر این نوع امور مذموم میگردند بالجمله درین صوبه آب وهوا باعتدال نزدیك و کشت کاربارنای وسیلابی وبعضی جاچاپی و برخی جا کاشت سه فصله می شود ومیوه ایرانی و تورانی وهندوستانی گوناگون و گلهائی بویا فراوان وعمارات عالیه از سنگ و خشت میگردد و جانب مشرق صوبه اکبر آباد ومغرب صوبه لاهور و جنوب اجمیر وشمال کوهستان کمایون از پلول جانب اکبر آباد عرض صد و چهل کرده واقع است سرکار شاه جهان آباد وسهر ند و حصار فیروزه و سهارن پور و سنبه ل وبدایوان دریواری و نار نول هشت سرکار مشتمل بر دو صد و بست و نه محال و هفتاد و چهار کرور و شصت و سه لك و سی و پنج هزار دام داخل این صوبه است.

و چند فرسخ در عرض وطول آبادي داشت ميرسد وازا نجانز ديك قصبه گده مكتير وانوپ شهروكرنباس و سورون بداؤن كه امكنه مشهور است دور قنوج که شهر قدیم است رسیده رونق افزای اند یار می شود وازانجا جاری شده بعد گذشتن از سیسراج پور کهجوه ومانکپور و شهزادپور و دیگر محال پایان قلعه اله آباد میر سد و در انیمکان دریائے جمنا با چند دریائے دیگر آمدہ ملحق میگردد وسی کروهی ان شهر بنارس می آید واز نزدیك چنار گده و چند محال دیگر گذشته تارسیدن پایان بلده پتنه هفتاد و دو دریائے کشتی روزاز جانب كوه جنوب وشمال آمده بتفاوت يكديگر جابجا اتصال مي يابد وداخل دريائي ر خار ناپیدا کسار میگردد واین همه دریا بگنگ موسوم می شود واز آنجا بـجـاهـنـگيـر آبـاد واكــرپـور عـرف راج مـحـل ومقصود وآبـاد و مير داد پور وحضراهتي گذشته پايان جهانگير نگر دها كه مرسد وبعد فرسخها وبخش مي شود یکے بسوی مشرق رفته پدماوتی اام یافته به نزدیك بىدر چاتگانون بدریائے شور واصل میگردد ودیگرے رو بحنوب أورده سه لخت میشود یکے را سرستی و دویمی جمدا وسیومی را گنگا نامند وسویمی هزار شعبه شده نزدیك بندرساتگا نو بدريائے عمان مي پيوند و سرستي وجما نيز همانجا اتصال مي يابد وار سیاحان ممالك چمان استماع یافته كه در هدایت بر آمدن دریائے گنگ از كوه وغايسب شدن بدريائي شور مردم سكمه كنارش حميع تمردوفساد انديشه و دزد وقطاع الطريق خونخوار ازر هستند ار انجاكه از غسل اين دريا گنابان از بدن

است اما هردوار را از جمیع امکنه بزرگ تر نوشته اند وهرسال در زور تحویل آفتاب به برج حمل که ان را بسیار کهی گویند خلایق از هر طرف آمده از دحام میکنند خصوص در سالی که مشتری در برج دلو میرسد وان را کنبهه نامند وبعد دوازده سال مي آيد عالم عالم طبقات خلايق از مسافتهاي بعيده رسبده هجوم مي نميايند و دران مكان اغشال وخيرات اموال وتراشيدن موثي سروریش از مشوبا ت وانداختن استخو ان مردگان درون گنگ دستگاری اهل ممات مي پند ارند واب ان را بطريق ارمغاني بدوردستهاي برند طرفه ترانكه اگر سالها در ظرف بماند بدبود دگر گون نشود وی شایبه تکلف اب خـوشگوارش مانند دل اهل دلان از كدورت پاك وبسان ضمير مقبلان فيض ناك در عـذوبـت وشيريني باب كوثر دم مساو ات ميزند و در لطافت و گوارئي با اب اسلبيل پهلومي زندواز كمال نزاهت باجميع امزجه ساز گاري مينمايد فوياد بسياري از بر روئے كار مي آيد يعني سقيمالمزاج راصحت وشفاء وبيماريهائي مزمن را فايده دوامي بخشد صحيح المزاج را فربهي وتندرست را فرحت بظهورمي ازرد معده غليظ راصفائي وآتش عزيزي را فروغي ميدهد اشتهار افزایش وقوت باه ا عا نت میکند روئے کهربائی را لعل گون وچهره زعفرانی را ارغ وانبي مي سازد زهي دولت كه سلاطين هندوستان وامرائي والاشان بهر جا که باشند اب گنگ میخورند بالجمله این دریا بعد برآمدن از هر دوار بمحل بارهه سا دات رسیده پایان قصبه هستنا پور که درزمان سابق دارالسطنت بود

يكمديكر درجمنا واصل ميشوند وازا آنجا مجال ملكوسه كذشته پايان قلعه اله آباد باب گنگ اتصال می یابد ودیمیں گنگ از سرچشمه ان هیچکس واقف نيست اما اعتقاد اهل هند انكه از بهشت نازل ميشود وشرح ان دركتب قديمه معتبره مندر جست بعد صد دراز بهشت ونزول بركوه كيلاش و برآمدن ازآنجا در ولایت چین میرسد چنانچه در شاهنامه فردوسی موقوم است که عمارات سنگین شاهزاده سیاؤش بن کیکاؤس شاه داماد افراسیاب برکنار گنگ بود بعد برآمدن از چین در کوهستان بدری ناته می آید ومکان هماچل یعنی محوطه برف که اهل هند گداختن بدن عنصری در آن جا نجات اخروی میدانند چنانچه پاندوان که مقتدائے اهل این دیار بودند ابدان خود را بدانجا گـداختـه انـد درهـميـن كوه واقعست و درين كوهستان سواحل دريا انقدر بلند است که اب بدشواری بنظر درمی آید و عبور بکشیتها نمی شود در اماکن مقررے رسنهائے سبطر بر اشجار هر دو کنار محکم بسته بطرز قنطرہ تعبیه میکنند واز بالائے آن امد وشد مردم می شود وان رابزبان این دیار چهنکه گویند وطوایف انام از اطراف ممالك كه بقصد طواف بدرى ناته میروند و چنین قنطره گاهے ندیده انداز عبواران خوف مندمی باشند وبیمناك میگذرند القصه ان دریا از کوه بدری ناته برامده پایان شهر سری نگر بمسکن مرزبان ان ولایت می رسد واز انجا جاری شده از پایان رسی کیش گذشته درمکان هر دوار از کوه بیرون می آید اگرچه بمو جب کتب معتبره دریائے گنگ از آغاز تا انجام معبود

بىديىن جهست در عنوام النباس اورا برفي راجهميگويند ونزديك شهر سرموراين دریما از کوه بىر آمىده بىر زميىن سطح ميرسدودرين مكان حضرت شاهجهان بادشاه بر ساحل این بحر زخار دولتخانه عالی احداث فرمودند وامرایان و الاشان ودیگر بندهائے بادشای هر یك در خورحالت ورتبت خویش عمارت نموده ومعموره دل کشا بر روئے کار آمده بمخلص پور موسوم گردید وحضر ت بادشاه اكثر اوقات بسيران مكان فرحت نشان تشريف فرموده انبساط واقر حـاصـل مینمودند واز همین مکان شاه نهر که نصف دریائے جمنا توان گفت پر اور ده بدار الخلاف شاهجهان آباد بر ده اند که نفع بخش مزروعات اکثر پـر گـنات وطراوت رسان باغات حوالي دارالخلافه وفيض بخش كوچها و بازار ورونق پیرائے دولتخا نه پادشاهی است و دریائے مذکور بعد برآمدن از کوه اکثر را رونـق داده پایان شهر شاهجهان آباد میرسد قلعه ارك متضمن نشیمنهائے دل كشا وعمارات امرايان پر كناران واقع است واز آنجا گذشته بمسافت پانزده فرسنگ پایان شهر متهرا دگوکل وبندرابن میرسد بعده بمستقر الخلافه اکبر آباد می آید درین مصر نیز عمارات بادشاهی وخوانین برساحل دریاست واز آنـجا گذشته از پایان شهر وقلعه اثاوه بعد ازان از شهر کالپی روان می شود پس از ان بشهرا اکبر پور زاد وبوم راجه بیر بل اکبر شاهی می آید وعمارات راجه منذكور بىرفىعت ووسعت ومتانت بركنار واقع شده ودريائي چنبل نزديك شهر اكبىر پـور ودريـائيبيتـوه دوسـان وديـگر دريا ها از جانب گوند وانه آمد تفاوت

اهل هند بودند درين سرزمين كارزار كرده شربت شهادت چشيدند چهل كروهي دارالبخلافه شمال رويه سنبهل شهر متقدمين است و در دهر مندر مكانى است پرستشگاه پاستاني گويند كه شخصي اخرين مظهر انوار الهي از وپدید خواهد آمد وپیوست ان نانك متا جاے است که مریدان ومعتقدان بابا ناك هـجوم نموده نيايش بجا آورند ودرآن طرف شمال كوه است كه ان را كمايون گویند کان طلا ونقره ومس و سرب واهن و زرینخ وزنگار در وست واهوی مشكين وكاوقطاس وكزم پيله وبازو شاهين واسب كوت وعسل سفيد فراوان وزمينداران آنجا بسبب صعوبت كوه ومحكمي مسكن از فرمانروايان هند انحراف دارن درین صوبه بزرگ دو دریاست یکے جمنا سر چشمه ان ظاهر نیست بقول سیاحین ممالك بعد بر آمدن از چین قطع كوهسار دشوار نموده در ولايت بشهر ميرسد گويند كه درين ولايت طلابسيار مي شوداكثر سنگريزه تاثیرات پارس وارد که از مساس ان مس واهن و دیگر فلزات طلامیگر دد و چون ان سنگ شناخته نمیشود از این جهت مردم ان دیار بزوگو سفند و گاو و رالغل اهن بر پابسته بر کو ههار بچراگاه میگذراند اکثر اوقات نعل چرندگان از مساس ان سنگ طلاعی شود وحاکم ان ولایت ظروف ونقاره ودیگر آلات همه از طلا وارد القصه این دریا از آنجا گذشته در ولایت سرمورمیرسد. مرزبان آنجا بخواتين هند و امرادوز را براه دريائي كشتيها برف بطريق سوغ ات ارسال داشته بدین وسیله اظهار اطاعت نموده خود را و ولایت خودرا در ابان میدارند

وبلند طرح انداخت و عمارات دل کشا ونشیمن هائے فرحت افزا احداث نموده نهرابی که از دامن کوه بر جوشد دران باغ اورده از میان فواره ها گذراینده نموداری عجیب وجلوه گاهی غریب است فراوانی ولطافت گل سرخ آنجا که عبارت از گلاب باشد مشهور نگارنده این نسخه در ایام بهار بتفرج ان باغ رفته بود دران روز چهل من گل گلاب بوزن عالم گیری در گلاب خانه ا ورده بودنید وروز بیروز در افزایش بودوسی کروهی سهر ند جنوب رویه تها نیسر شهریست از متقدمین و در نزدیکی ان کولابیست بس عظیم کور کهیت نام در کتب هند ان را ناف زمین گویند ومینویسند و آغاز افرینش جهانیان در ان مكان ميدانند وان را از امكنه شريفه دانسته تغشل دران كول از مثوبات عظيم می پندارند اگرچه دایما غسل ان ثو اب است اما در روز کسوف وخسوف عالمعالم طوايف انام از خاص وعام واز صغيره وكبير مذكر مونث از اكناف گيتي واطراف مسالك مسافتهائي بعيد قطع نموده از دحام ميكنند وانواع نقود واجناس علانيه ومخفيه خيرات مي دهن هر چند ممسك وبخيل ياتهي دست ومفلس بوده باشند دران روز بران مكان زياده از قدر وتوان سخاوت مي ورزند وسىوائے كولاب مذكور تمامي عزيزها وابگير ها وحوض هاو چاه ها حواشي شهر واکثر اما کن دریائے سرستی که نزدیك ان شهر میگذرد ونام هر مكان که هريك بنام عابدان متقدمين منسوبست در كتب قديم مسطور باند ازه چهل اوهشت كرده بنزرگ مي شمارند از اين جهت پاندوان وكوروان كه مقتدائي مظهر انوا ر زیادت گاه اهل روزگار است سرهند از شهر هائے درین از اعمال سامانه سالطان فيروز شاه درزمان فرمان روائي خويش سنه هفتصد وشصت هـجـري آن را از سـامـانـه جـدا ساخته پرگنه عليحده مقرر ساخت و روز بروز آبادی و رونق ان زیاده گشت اگرچه دران خطه بسیاری از نزدیکان درگاه الهمي خوابگاه دارند امااز او ليائي زمان حال شيخ فريدالدين ثاني وشيخ محمد معصوم كابلى دران شهر آسوده اندو اين هر دو اليال عظام در زمان حضرت شاهجهان بادشاه بهدايت خلايق كامروا بودند وطوايف انام ارادت اوزده بهره وسینی می اندوختند اکنون از اولاد ایشان سجاده نشین هستند در ساوهوره خوابگاه شاه قمیص است که در زمان خویش رتبه ولایت داشت ودر سنام مرزا شیخ نبوی که ریارت گاه خلایق است و در هانسی که معموره پاستانی است مرزا شيخ جمال الدين خليفه شيخ فريدالدين كنج شكر القصه درين صوبه مزارات اولیائے کرام انقدر است که شمار در نیاید بهمین قدر پسند کروچون از نگارش امکنه شریفه اولیائے مسلمین واپرداخت اکنوان اندکی از اماکن هنود که درین صوبه واقع است گذارش مینماید در بست کرد هے سهر ند نزد دامن کوه گهات بهوانه معبد یست مشهور به بهیما دیوی از قدیم پرستش گاه اهل هند است در سنه چهارم عالم گیری فداینجان که از امرائے بزرگ بودان را وطن خود قرار داده به بيجور نام نهاده بموجب حكم والا راجه آنجا كه ابا عنجد رياست داشت اخراج نموده باغي مطبوع مشتمل بر پنج درجه پست

بغداد دیهی است جیل نام مسکن آنحضرت از پنجهت ایشان را جیلانی و نیز گیلانی پندارند در چهار صدوهفتاد ودی هجری سعادت ولادت یافت در علوم رسمی وحقیقی یگانه روزگار گردیده از شیخ ابو سعید مبارك خرقه ولایت پوشیده بنزرگی حال وشگرنی مقال وخوراق عادات وبوراق کرامات ایشان جهان را فروگرفت وعالم عالم اهل مقاصد صوري و معنوي از اطراف گيتي رسیده ربقه عقیدت ور گردن جان انداخته کامیاب شدند وحضرت ایشان در سنه پانصد و شصت و يك هجري در نود سالگي از ين عالم فاني بجهان جاودانی شتافتند از رحلت ایشان لغایت این نسخه پانصد وپنجاه س ال منقضی ميشود كه تباحبال نبام فرخنيده فرجام زنده است وهر طرف از اطراف عالم طوايف انام روز بروز اعتقاد زياده دارند بالجمله سي كروهي شاهجهان آباد قصبه پانی پت از شهر هائے متقدمین است دران شهر مزار شیخ شرف ابوعلی قلندر واقع شده شیخ بچهل سالگی در دهلی آمده بزیارت خواجه قطب الدین محمد بختيار سعادت اندوخت وبست سال علوم صوري آموخت چون جذبه الهمي در رسيم واينه باطن روشن گرديم همگي دانش نامهار دراب جمنا انداخته مسافرت اختيار كردو در روم رفته شمس الدين تبريزي و مولانائي رومی که مثنوی معنوی از دست و دیگر اولیائے آن دیار را دریافته بهره وافراندوخت وبعد سير ممالك مراجعت نموده به پاني پت عزلت گزيد وهمانجا رحلت بعالم جاو داني فرمود وبسار خارق عادات ايشان يادگار ومزار جهان گذران را پدر ونمودند ودیگر وران نزدیکی مزار مظهر انوار شیخ نظام المدين اوليا عرف محمد پور احمد دانيال است ايشان در خطه غزنين ٦٣٣٠ هـجري سعادت ولادت يافتند وچون بحد تميز رسيدند از اتفاقات در بداؤن رسيده علوم رسمي اندوخت چون درميان مباحثه غالب بود نظام محفل شكن مشهور گردید ودر بست سالگی بقصبه اجود دهن رسیده از شیخ فریدالدین گنج شكر ارادت گرفت وكليد گنجينه معنوي بدست اور ده برائي رهنموني مردم رخصت دهلی یافت وبسیاری از طالبان فیض اندوخته بوالاپایگی رسیدند چنانچه شیخ نصیرالدین محمود چراغ دهلوی وامیر خسرو در دهلی وشیخ عـلائـالـحـق اخـي سـراج در بنگاله وشيخ وجيه الدين يوسف در چنديرے وشيخ يعقوب وشيخ كمال در مالوي ومولانا غياث الدين در وهار ومولانا مغيث در اوجيسن وشيخ حسام الدين در گجرات وشيخ برهان الدين غريب وخواجه حسن در دکهن و در بسیار محال دیگر از خلفائے ایشان مشهور بودند تا حال اولاد وخلفائي هريك دران ممالك برهنمائي خلق كامران هستند القصه حضرت ایشان چاشتگاه و چهار شنبه هز دهم ربیع الثانی ۷۲۵ هجری ازینجهان فانی بعالم جاوداني رحلت نمودند و در هندوستان برتبه ولايت از جميع او ليائي شهرت تمام دارند وسلسه علیه این باریافتگان در گاه ایزدی بجناب پیر پیران حضرت ميران محى الدين عبدالقادر گيلاني ميرسد ميگويند كه ايشان از سادات حسيني هستند و بجهار واسطه بحضرت شيخ شبلي ميرسند نزديك درون حواشی ان مصر بزرگ مقابر بسیاری از سلاطین پیشن است اما مشهور تر مقبره حضرت نصيرالدين محمد همايون بادشاه است كه در كيلو کهری کیقباد بر ساحل دریائے جمنا واقع شدہ ومقابر امر او وزرا وعلما فضلا که هریك در زمان خویش شهرت كمال واشتند با حدایق دریاض آنقدر است که در شمال نیاید وشهریت جداگانه از خوابستگان فرورفتگان وهمچنان مزارات مظهر برکات بسیاری اولیاست که شماران تجریر در نگنجد از انجمله دوسه كردهي مصر خوا نقاه خواجه قطب الدين محمد بختيار كاكي بن خواجه كمال الدين احمد موسى است گويند كه زاد بوم ايشان فرغانه است در خورد سالی جذبه الٰهی بخود در کشیده وحضرت خضر را گذرافتاد ومرات ضمیر بخلایافت و در هزده سالگی در عالم خواب از خواجه معین الدین چشتی رتبه خیلا فیت پیافته مسافرت اختیار کرده در بغداد رسیده از بسیار اولیائیم انـديـار فيض اندوخت وبملتان وارد شده شيخ بها ـ الدين ذكريا را دريافت و در زمان فرمان روائي سلطان شمس الدين التمش بآرزوئي ديدار حضرت خواجه معين الدين چشتي مرشد خود بدهلي آمدو آن مرشد حقيقي بالهام رباني از اجميىر بـقـصـد مـلاقـات ايشان در دهلي رسيده دهر دوبار يافته درگاه الٰهي از مواصلت یکدیگر مسرور شدند و چندگاه باهم صحبت داشتند پس از روزے چند خواجه معين الدين باجمير شتافتند وايشان دهلي اقامت در زيده فراوان فينض بعالميان رسانيدند بعد مدت صبحي چهار دهم ربيع الاولي٦٣٣ هجري که در کلانی وبزرگی مشهور است بعشر عشیر ان نمیر سد وشهر قزوین واصفهان دارالخلافه والی ایران که درلطف وخوبی شهرت دارد بلمحه ان نمی ارزد شعرائے مظهر بلاغت و کمال وفصحائے ارباب حال وقال دربیان خوبیهائے این مصر به مثال نظم ونثر اشعار دل پذیر گفته انداز انجمله آنکه مثنوی:

مرکز هند تحتگاه شهان همجو باغ بهار روح افزا فاضل ونكته دان و دانشمند همه مقبول طبع شاهجهان همه بازيب وفير سلطاني همه با خیل قدسیان ذاکر هممه از جور وهمر وارسته همه در فن کار خود ممتاز همه فرهاد طبع وشيرين ذوق هـمـه از باده خوری مدهوش

شهر اعظم بهشت راست نشان چون سواد بهشت طرف افز ا ساكنانش همه خلف فرزند همه فيروز جنگ وملك ستان همه با جاه ومنصب خاني همه مانند بو على ماهر هنمنه منزهم نه دل خسته هممه داود لحن خوش آواز همه يوسف رخ وزليخا شوق همه با شخص كام هم أغوش وگنبدش با گنبد چرخ برین پهلومی نهد حرارتش مانند حرارت غریزی تندرستی می افزاید واز برودتش برودت بدنی وتنو مندی رومی نماید افتاب بار زوے برجش برج به برج فلك سرگردان ماهتاب را برائے دفع سردی خویش هواداری اودرجان هر كه در ونش می دراید گرم و سردزمانه می آزماید و در رنگ آزاد گان از لباس تعلق بیرون می آید وبسان گوشه نشینان طریق خلوت می پیسماید همچو پاك سرشتان طریقه پاكیزگی و صفائی پیش نهاد می نماید بسا بیسمار یها ست كه از حمام دفع میشوند مانند اختلال دماغ وگرانی اعضا و خمیازه خسار و کسل بدن وبسافر حتها ست كه ازو حاصل میگرد ویعنی فرحت مزاج و طراوت دماغ و ترازگی دل و پاکیزگی تن امتزاج اب واتش از جمله مشكلات است طرفه مقامی كه وران آب واتش ممزوج میشود هیچ مكان غیر از باد و خاك نباشد نادره مكانی كه دران باد و خاك دخل ندا رد مثنوی:

بهم آب واتس در وسازگار بود بادخاك از درش بركنار درو آسمانست حمام نام مه وآفتابست گل خام خام درو آسمانست عمالم از اعتدال مزاج طبایع بهم یافته امتزاج

القصه شهریست در کمال وسعت وفسحت ومصریت دارالخلافه ومرکز مملکت سیاحان هفت اقلیم وسیاران ربع مسکون باین فراخی و کثرت ابادی شهری بر روی زمین نشان نمی دهند شهر استنبول تخت گاه خنکار روم

یافته اما در وسط مصر مسجد جامع بادشاهی در سنه هزار وشصت هجری مطابق سال بست و چهار م شاهجهانی از سنگ سرخ باستحکام تمام اساس پذیرفته چندان بلند و رفیع که بانگ مو ذنش در گوش افلاکیان میرسد و انقدر وسیع که عالمی درون ان میگنجد بلندی مبزش رتبه ادج شریعت ارجمندی محرابس سجده گاه اهل طریقت گنبد هایش تاگنبد آسمان سرکشیده و مینارهایش باوج فلك رسیده و در هایش چون در هائے اهل همت بر روئے همگنان کشوده و در دنش بسان درون پاك در ونان بفیض بخشی اما ده وایوان حجر هایش عبادت کده ارباب ریاضت بروج و نشمینهایش درس گاه اصحا ب افاضت صحنش مانند ضمیر صاف و لان از کدورت پاك و حوضش بکردار حوصله و الا همتان فیض ناك مثنوی:

صحنش فیض دیگر میتوان یافت زحوضش اب کوثر میتوان یافت زرفعت آسمان یك پایهٔ او مه و خور شید زیر سایهٔ او رواقش قبله اهل یقین است نظیر مسجد اقصی همین است

ن لالی دیواقیت در خشان دُرر غرر۔ عمان ولولو، لالا ومر جان ودیگر جواهر زوایر بحر و کان در بیع وشر امی دراید وطر فی انواع اقمشه وامتعه واسلحه واشبائے اغذیه واشر به واجناس ادویه گوناگون وعطریات وآلات مطلوبه بخرید وفروخت میرود وطرفے رنگا رنگ میوه خشك و تر هر دیار مذا ق ذایقه سنجان غذا دوست را شیرین و حلاوت آگین مے سازد۔ وطرفے فیلان نامدار واسپان بادرفتار وشتران تیز بار برادر وا دیگر وادب هزار در هزا بایع و مشتری را تمتع میدهند و هر روز هنگامه خرید وفروخت هر چیز گرم می شود واژ وحسام میدهند و هر روز هنگامه خرید وفروخت در چیز گرم می شود واژ وحسام فروشندگان و خریداران زیاده از حصر شمار میگرودوحتی که اسباب تجملات میدشاهی در فوت کار خا نجات سلطنت در یکرد ز سرا نجام میتواند شد وساز مطلوبه صد هزار سپاه در ساعتے بلا تعلل سامان میتواند یافت۔ مثنوی:

عراقی و خرسانی زجدیش نهاده پیش خود سرمایه خویش فرنگی از فرنگستان رسبده نوادر از بنا در پیش چیده نشسته هر طرف گوهر فروشی براورده زدر یا ها خروشی فتاده بر طرف صد لعلرخ شان بود در هر دوگان لعل بدخشان بنر امداز برائے امتحانی متاع هفت کشور از دوکانی

اگرچه در هر کوچه وبازار و هر صحن وبرزن مساجد ومعابدوخوانق ومدارس که عالمیان ازان بهره دنیا وعقبی وفایده صورت ومعانی حاصل مینمایند تعمیر رونق افزای شهر وفیض شهر یانست و درون دولت خانه والا رسیده تالابها و حو ضها را بلب وگلشنها وباغها مطر میدار د واز فوارها برامده تماشائه عجیب برروه کارمی آرد.

هر سو نهری دران گلستان خیزان افتان چو خیل مستا ن

حبصار شهر پناه از سنگ وصاروج اساس یافته دوران از دایره قیاس افنرون وانبدازه ابنادانی درون وبرون ان از احاطه بیان بیرون مردم از روم وزنگ وشبام وفيرنگ وانبگيرينز وولنبديزرويمن وعربستان وعراق وخراسان وخوارزم وتىركستان وكابل و ازبكستان وخطا وختن وچين ما چين وكاشغر وقلماستان وتبت وكشمير وساير ولايات هندوستان دران مصر جامع توطن كزيده واثين وگفتـار كـه اصـل زبان هندوستان از همين جا ست وماخته بكار وپيشه خودها اشتغال دارنيد تبرتيب معموريش بسان فقرات نثر باهم موافق واين ابا دانيش مانند اشعار نظم بایکدیگر مطابق عمارات دل کشایش در کمال خوبی و زیبا ئى مىازل جانفزايش درغا يت فرح بخشى ومسرت اراى كوچهايش چون خيا بان گلشن بازینت وزیب صحن هر محله مثال صحن بستان زیبا ودل فریب در هر خانه ومنرل حدايق هميشه بهار در هر كوچه و برزن انهار ملبب ازآب خوشگوار راسته بازارش چون راسته جواهر رخشان ودلاویز زیب دو کانش سانند بیت ابروے دلبران بهجت انگیز ودران بازار که جامع نفایس ونوادر هر يار واسباب غريبه بنا در وامصار واشيائي عجايب روزگار است طرفي لعل بدخشا

یافته مشتمل بر عمارات نزهت ایات وانواع قصور فرحت گنجور واقسام اما کن طراوت مکامن و گوناگون نشیمن راحت مکن و چندین ایوان فیض نشان ونهر هائے جریان و تالابهائے کلان و حوضهائے وسیع وفوارهائے رفیع و گلشن هائے همیشه بهار واشجار پر اثمار که هر مکان یاد از بهشت میدهد وهر قطعه ان پهلو بفردوس می نهد که هرقصرش زیبا تر از قصر قیصر می نماید وهر ایوانش مانند ایوان کسرے دلهامی رباید مثنوی:

جو جست برزمینش هرمکانے بود در هرمکانی بوستانے خیابانش چنان عشرت سرشت است که گویا کو چهاراه بهشت است هوایش دل کشاو دل نشین است طراوت خانه زاد این زمین است

در بیرامن ان خندق عریض مالامال از آب زلال محدی صاف که دانه ریك ان در شب تا نمودار وانقدر ژرف که ماهیانش بماهی زمین پهلونشین مثنوی:

در ته ابش زصفا ریگ خورد کور تواند بدل شب شمرد عمق در و کار بجائے رسید کز ته ان گشت زمین ناپدید

دریائے جمنه شرق رویه بپابوس ان قلعه شرف وافتخار یافته بهزاران آب وتاب میرود ونهر که ازین دریا از کوه سرمو بریده اورده اند در کوچها بازارها

پسرش مصری دیگر اساس نموده بلند ایوانی متضمن هزار سئون برافراخت ودیگر منازل دل کشا از سنگ رخا م بکار رفت وسلطان فیروز شاه در<u>. ۷۵ ۷</u> هجری فیروز آباد شهری بزرگ طرح انداخته دریائے جمنا بریده نزدیك روان گردانید وسهکروهمی فیروز آباد کوشکی دیگر مشتمل برمناره جهاں نما بر افسراشب وتناحنال بنر كنوهنجيه قنايم است وعوام الناس ان را لاتهه فيروز شاه گويند وسلطان مبارك شاه مبارك آباد بنا نهاده وحضرت نصيرالدين محمد هـمايـون بـادشاه در ٩٣٨ هجري قلعه اندرپته تعمير وترميم نموده دين پناه نام نهاده تختگاه مقررفرمودند وشير شاه افغان شهر علائ راكه كوشك سيري مشهور بود ویران کرده مصری دیگر طرح انداخت وسلیم شاه پسرش در ۹۵۳۰ هحري قلعه سليم گڏه تعمير كرده كه تا حال درميان دريائي جمنا محاذي ارك شاهجهان آباد قايم است اگرچه اين فرمان دهان هر كدام شهري احداث كرده دارالسطنت قرارداد. اما در اطراف ممالك تختگاه فرما ر روايان هندوستان دهلی مشهور بود در ۱۰٤۸ هجری مطابق سنه دوازدهم جلوس والا حضرت شهاب اللدين محمد شاه جهان بادشاه غازي صاحب قرآن زماني نزدیك دهلی شهریآباد كرده شاهجهان آباد موسوم گردانید واز آباد گردیدن ایس مصر جامع جمیع شهر های سلاطین پیشین که : قلم در امده از بام افتاده بشهر شاهجهان آباد موسوم ومشهور گردید_بنمطی که دریائے دیگر از دخول در گنگ گنگ نام می بابد قلعه ارك ان از سنگ سرخ به استحكام تمام اتمام

صوبه دارالخلافت شاهجهان آباد

ار اکثر تواریخ هندی وفارسی چنان بمطالعه در آمده که درزمان سالف تختگاه فرمانروایان هندوستان هستنا پور بر کناره دریائے گنگ بود وسعت وفسحت ان شهر که در انرمان داشت بسیار از بسیار می نویسند اگرچه تا حال اباد است اما آنقدر ابادي ندارد ودر ايام فرمان روائه پاندوان و كوروان چون درمیان فریقین تخالف وتنارع روداد پاندوان از هستنا پور در شهر اندر پن بر كنار دريائي جمنا انتقال كرده و دار السطنت خود مقرر كردند بعد امتداد ايام در سنته جهار صد چهل بكر ماحيت را جه انىگپال توبورنرديك اندريت شهر دهلی آباد کرد وپس ازان رائے پتھوار در سنه یکهزار دوصد و کسرے بکرما جیت قبلعه وشهري بنام خود ساخت سلطان قطب الدين ايبك وسلطان شمس الدين التمش در قلعه رائے پتھوار می بودند وسلطان غیاث الدین بلبن قلعه دیگر اساس نهاده در ۲٫۲٫ همجری بمرزغن موسوم گردانید وسلطان معزالدین کیقباد در ٦٨٦ هـجري بر ساحل دريائے جمنا شهري ديگر مشتمل برعمارات دل كشا آباد کردهٔ کیلو کهڑی نام نهاده چنانچه امیر خسرو در کتاب قران السعدین مي ستايد وسلطان جلا الدين خلجي شهر كو شك لعل وسلطان علاؤ الدين كوشك سيري آباد كرده تختگاه نمودند سلطان غياث الدين تغلق شاه در ٥٢٧ هجري تغلق آباد شهرے طرح انداخت وسلطان محمد فخرا لدين جونا